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EXAMINER				
CULLER, JILL E				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/564,011

**Applicant(s)**

SIEBER ET AL.

**Examiner**

Jill E. Culler

**Art Unit**

2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 47-60 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 47-60 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 January 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS/US)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 47-48, 50-51 and 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. PGPUB 2004/0107849 to Christel et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,729,309 to Saterini et al. and U.S. Patent No. 4,960,052 to Junghans.

With respect to claim 47, Christel et al. teaches a roller adapted for use in at least one of an inking and dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, and a rotary drive mechanism, including a drive motor, being adapted to rotate said roller about said axis of rotation of said roller. See page 6, paragraph 92 and Fig. 7.

Christel et al. does not teach means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of an axis of rotation of said roller, and means supporting said roller and said drive motor for movement of both of said roller and said rotary drive mechanism in a direction which is perpendicular to said axis of rotation of said roller.

Saterini et al. teaches a roller comprising: a rotary drive mechanism including a drive motor adapted to rotate said roller about said axis of rotation; and means, 7, supporting said roller and said drive motor for movement in a direction perpendicular to said axis of rotation. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

Junghans teaches a roller having means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of said roller. See column 6, lines 1-23 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Christel et al. to include means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of an axis of rotation of said roller, as taught by Saterini et al., and means supporting said roller for movement in a direction perpendicular to said axis of rotation of said roller, as taught by Junghans, in order to be able to adjust the roller to more precisely and smoothly supply ink to the system. It should be noted that, as Saterini et al. teaches a drive motor on the same axis as the roller, it would be obvious that the moving means of Junghans would move both the roller and the associated drive motor.

With respect to claim 48, Saterini et al. teaches spaced pivotable levers supporting spaced ends of said roller, said drive motor being positioned on one of said pivotable levers and being pivotable with said transversely movable roller. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 50, Saterini et al. teaches said rotary drive mechanism is fixed in place in said axial direction of said roller and includes a coaxial drive shaft and a coupling, said coupling allowing said traversing movement of said roller with respect to said drive shaft. See column 5, lines 4-47 and Fig. 1.

With respect to claim 51, Christel et al. teaches a printing roller support including pivotable eccentric bushings supporting first and second spaced ends of said roller and

wherein said drive motor is supported on one of said pivotable eccentric bushings. See page 5, paragraph 73 and the Figures.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use these eccentric bushings with the movable inking or dampening roller as well in order to easily move the roller in the desired manner.

With respect to claim 54, Saterini et al. teaches said rotating drive mechanism includes a bevel gear. See column 8, lines 8-36.

With respect to claim 55, Christel et al. teaches an angle-compensating coupling. See page 6, paragraph 90.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include an angle-compensating coupling on the movable roller in order to be able to adjust to a change in angle between the motor and the shaft.

With respect to claim 56, Junghans teaches that said means supporting said roller for traversing movement is located exterior of said roller. See column 6, lines 1-23 and Fig. 2.

Claims 49, and 57-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christel et al. in view of Saterini et al. and Junghans as applied to claims 47-48, 50-51 and 54-56 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,826,508 to Komori.

With respect to claim 49, Christel et al., Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-48, 50-51 and 54-56, except for a

traversing gear arranged at a first end of said roller and wherein said drive motor is supported at a second end of said roller.

Komori teaches a traversing gear arranged at an end of a roller. See column 5, lines 1-15 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Christel et al. to have a gear, as taught by Komori, in order to effectively move the roller in the axial direction.

With respect to claim 57, Christel et al., Saterini et al. and Junghans teach all that is claimed, as in the above rejection of claims 47-48, 50-51 and 54-56, except that said means supporting said roller for traversing movement includes a traversing gear adapted to convert rotary movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller.

Komori teaches a traversing gear arranged at an end of a roller and adapted to convert rotary movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller. See column 5, lines 1-15 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the apparatus of Christel et al. to have a gear, as taught by Komori, in order to effectively move the roller in the axial direction.

With respect to claims 58-60, Komori teaches a known gear mechanism which would include the details as follows:

58. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is an open, not individually lubricated gear, and further including at least one drive wheel of a printing group

cylinder of said printing press, said traversing gear and said at least one drive wheel being located in a lubricant chamber.

59. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is a cam gear and further including a reduction gear between said roller and said cam gear.

60. The roller of claim 57 wherein said traversing gear is a cam gear including a rotating gear member and a fixed stop member.

Claims 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christel et al. in view of Junghans and Komori.

With respect to claims 52-53, Christel et al. teaches a roller adapted for use in at least one of an inking and dampening system of an offset rotary printing press, comprising a roller body including spaced first and second ends and a rotary drive mechanism, including an independent drive motor, located at one end of said roller body and adapted to rotate said roller about said axis of rotation of said roller. See page 6, paragraph 92 and Fig. 7.

Christel et al. does not teach a traversing gear at said first end of said roller body and adapted to move said roller in a traversing movement in an axial direction of an axis of rotation of said roller body, or a coaxial drive shaft and coupling in said rotary drive mechanism, said drive shaft being fixed in place in said direction of said axis of rotation of said roller body, said coupling being adapted to transmit a torque from said drive mechanism to said roller body and to permit said axial traversing movement between said drive shaft and said roller body.

Junghans teaches a roller having means supporting said roller for traversing movement in an axial direction of said roller. See column 6, lines 1-23 and Fig. 2.

Komori teaches a traversing gear arranged at an end of a roller and adapted to convert rotary movement of said roller into said traversing movement of said roller. See column 5, lines 1-15 and Fig. 2.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the apparatus of Christel et al. to have a means for traversing movement, as taught by Junghans, including a traversing gear having a coupling, as taught by Komori, in order to effectively move the roller in the axial direction.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed October 1, 2009 have been considered but are generally moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

It should be noted, as was addressed above, that the rejection is made over the combination of references. Saterini et al. teaches a roller having a drive motor supported on the same axis and teaches means for traversing movement of a roller in an axial direction. Junghans teaches means for moving a roller in a direction perpendicular to an axis of rotation. It combining these references, it would be obvious that the drive motor of Saterini et al. would be moved by the traversing means of Junghans with the roller of Saterini et al.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).



A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jill E. Culler whose telephone number is (571)272-2159. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jec

/Jill E. Culler/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2854